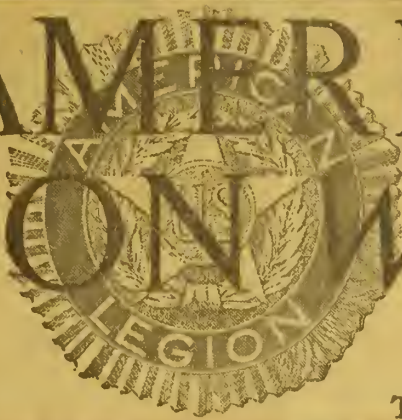


The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly



Vol. 2
APRIL 16, 1920

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DO YOUR BIT

WHETHER or not the next two months will see the American Legion's fourfold beneficial legislation plan passed by Congress, and justice done to the five million men who served their country in her hour of need, may depend largely upon the ex-service men themselves.

The national officials of The American Legion have presented before the bar of Congress the case of the ex-service men of the nation. They have conveyed to Congress the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the ex-service men covering beneficial legislation. They have told Congress what the ex-service man believes to be fair to him and to his country. They have told Congress of the need for prompt action upon these requests. But Congress may adjourn within sixty days, and the request may not be heeded without the active support of the ex-service men throughout the country.

It remains for the vast number of ex-service men of the nation to impress upon each individual Congressman that the beneficial legislation plan meets the endorsement of the ex-service men of the country—to impress upon them the necessity of a prompt compliance with the requests presented.

It is therefore urged that every Post of The American Legion throughout the United States communicate at once with its senators and its members of the House of Representatives, stating plainly that passage of the legislation plan is desired before adjournment. It is urged that individual members of the Legion do likewise, and that ex-service men not members of the Legion be asked to cooperate. And it is urged that members of the general public who are interested in seeing that the ex-service men—and women—get a square deal be requested by Legion members to communicate with their senators and representatives.

The American Legion asks only what is consistent with the welfare of the country. But it asks for prompt action, that the inequalities and injustices which handicap the ex-service man may be removed as soon as possible.

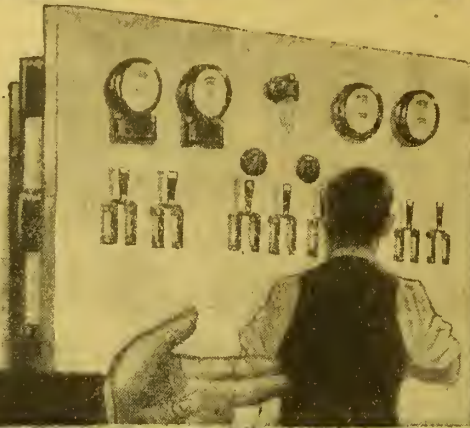
The need for quick and impressive action by the ex-service man and by the public is imperative. It is up to you.

FRANKLIN D'OLIER, National Commander.

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Chief Engineer
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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Official Publication of

The American Legion

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That the Country May Know

In Which the Argument that It Is "Unpatriotic" for the Service Man to Ask Compensation Is Disposed of

IN discussing this matter of adequate compensation for ex-service men, opponents frequently resort to what professional orators call "heart-appeal."

They dodge your logic by declaring it is merciless. They grant you are entitled to something to put you somewhere near even with the man who stayed at home and profited, but they temper their acquiescence by declaiming that it is "unpatriotic" to expect the country to pay you that to which you are entitled. They say war is "not a mere matter of dollars and cents."

Doubtless, there are some ex-service men who have been convinced by such rhetoric and have become its exponents. They declare no money can buy their feeling of exaltation at having served. They did their part gladly, they say, and do not expect to be paid for having done it. They do not believe love of country ever can have any but its own reward.

These sentiments are all very well. The man or woman who served knows the complete satisfaction of having given freely when the country asked. But he may have missed the point in this compensation business. After all, it is a matter of reasoning, not sentiment.

We will challenge the statement that war is "not a mere matter of dollars and cents."

By JAMES E. DARST

(This is the second of four articles setting forth the reasons which determined The American Legion to lead the fight for an adjustment of compensation for ex-service men and women.)

CONSIDER what the Government did financially for the men who served by working—not fighting.

Take the matter of cantonments. When sixteen were to be built it was a hurried, frenzied job that needed real patriotism.

Because of this need, the men in charge of cantonments did not stop to quibble over millions. They made free-handed recommendations and Congress rushed them through. To protect the contractor, the cost-plus system was adopted. The contractor received a ten per cent. profit on the total actual cost of the work he supervised. Agreements were entered into whereby the Government assumed all costs, met the weekly payroll, paid for tools and handed out sums to cover even such incidental expenses as messing the workmen.

This system was adopted because the men in charge believed it was only fair to protect the interests of contractors who were patriotic enough to drop all other work and rush to the aid of the Government. As a matter of cold fact, most of them didn't have much work to drop.

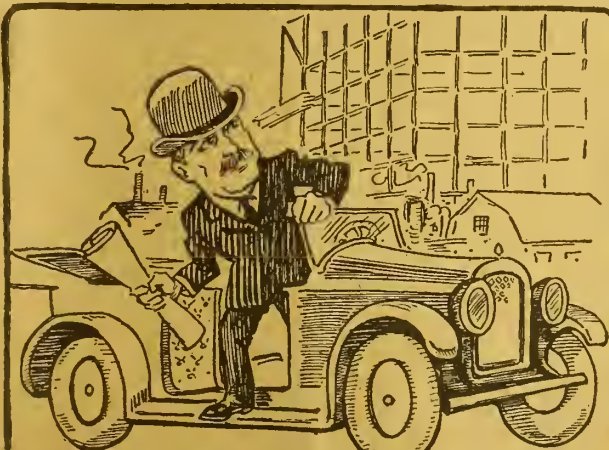
But they were protected. All the contractor was required to furnish

was his organization or, in some instances, merely his knowledge of where to get the men to form an organization. He ran no financial risk. His profit was assured. A man with a bank balance of ten dollars could as easily have assumed such a contract as the biggest firm in America. Why not? He didn't have to put up a dime and he was sure to make money.

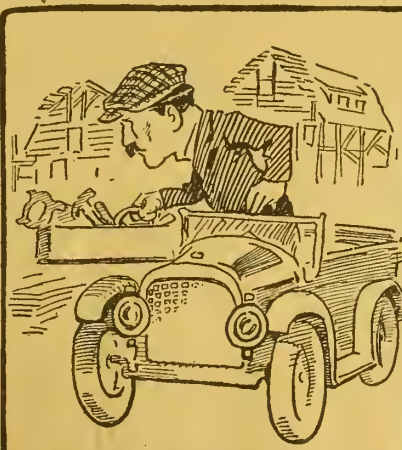
Further to simplify things, contractors received plans and specifications that had been prepared by the Quartermaster Department. The construction was of the simplest nature.

I will not go into any of the criticism directed at the whole handling of the cantonment project. Experts from General Goethals down testified that the cost-plus system was overgenerous to the contractor and not generous enough to the Government. Defenders of the system admitted this was true, but said an emergency existed and things had to be accomplished quickly. It had come to a choice between lives and dollars, so contractors were put on their patriotism not to take advantage of the Government's forced liberality.

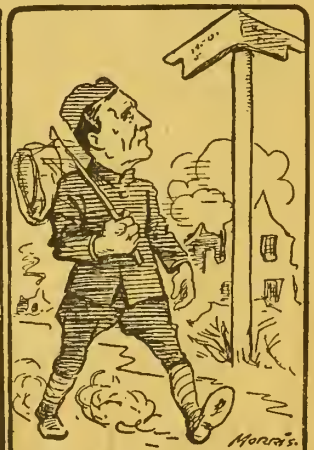
Very well; then this is one instance where war was a matter of dollars and cents, where the patriotism of the man who served by working got a hearty financial slap on the back from the Government.



THE CONTRACTOR



THE WORKMAN



THE SOLDIER

BUT do not imagine that the contractor was the only worker who was safeguarded lest his patriotic impulses do him financial harm. The man who fingered a draft ticket passed to a world where cash ceased to get in his way; the man who fingered a time ticket went to a happy hunting ground where money leaped and gambolled and came to his beck and call.

The government was careful to see that cantonment workers were adequately compensated, and the highest wage scales prevailed. A man did not have to know much about carpentering or steam-fitting to get a job, and once on the job, he stood about as much chance of being discharged as the man in olive drab who was single and had no dependents. Bosses were solicitous lest he work too hard. "Get in the clear," was the frequent order, meaning "Seem to be doing something even if there is nothing to do." A number of witnesses testified at hearings that they were instructed to take it easy. These witnesses were conscientious men. Imagine how the natural-born lazy swallowed a suggestion like that "get in the clear" order.

Here again, war was a matter of dollars and cents. The Government went on the assumption that workers in these essential war projects were patriotic. But the Government did *not* assume that their patriotism was its own reward. The Government saw to it that the financial interests of the workers were well safeguarded.

Cantonments and the building thereof were only one phase of America's vast war machinery. Another was the spruce project. You know the Government undertook the supervision of the production of spruce for airplanes. A "spruce army" of about 28,000 men was built up. At Army wages? Hardly. These men received from \$3.50 to \$8 daily, worked eight-hour shifts and had fair living conditions.

In the spruce service it was no uncommon thing to award large cost-plus contracts. Three of these aggregated \$39,000,000.

Then there was the War Finance Corporation, which was created by act of Congress approved April 5, 1918. Its duties were to lend the Government financial aid wherever needed, to act as the balancing force in a nation thrown out of balance by the war. Its field was broad, covering banks, building and loan associations, public utilities, railroads, cattle and crops, among other things. The corporation helped electric roads in distress, aided banks in taking issues of Liberty bonds, tided cattle raisers over dry seasons.

The last annual report of the managing director of the War Finance Corporation shows that \$1,580,889,786.01 was disbursed for the year ending November 30, 1919.

What other countries have done for the ex-service man of this war—

What our own country did for the service men of other wars—

How home aid is a check against radicalism—

How land settlement works in Canada and Australia—

These points in the compensation question will be taken up in the third installment of "That the Country May Know," to appear next week.

In addition the Government advanced money to finance corporations doing strictly war work. The War Credits Board took care of this. The total amount advanced comes to \$356,246,568.19. This money was lent at interest that averaged 5½ per cent. secured by adequate collateral. Of course, the Navy Department made other loans, and so did the Shipping Board.

A fixed price on wheat was guaranteed to the farmer, and wage increases were pledged to railroad workers and miners. Civil Service employes got a \$20 a month bonus to help meet the h. c. l. Nor was such help withdrawn when the war ended. This bonus is still being paid.

The work of the War Claims Board since the Armistice has been to compromise contracts with manufacturers and clean up on war business. Up to March 27 of this year, \$2,528,625,000 in contracts were liquidated at \$320,216,000. The manufacturers have been compensated, in total, 13 per cent. of what they would have received if they had gone ahead and filled their contracts.

Thus it will be seen that the war was largely a matter of dollars and cents, and that in those cases where the interests of patriotic war workers had to be financially safeguarded, the Government never hesitated to come to their aid, to be waiting for them in many cases with help ready, to extend the assistance when the war was over in others.

Is it odd, then, that the service man has asked if he, too, is entitled to financial compensation? Or did it happen that the fighter underwent some strange metamorphosis that put him beyond either share or interest in financial rewards?

WE have seen how others were compensated and rewarded. It must be admitted the service man suffered real disadvantages that compensation can partly balance. There is no danger that the compensation can be in full; this would bankrupt the nation. The service man who takes the stand that he will not sell his self-satisfaction at having served need not fear; it is not possible for the Government to pay him for all he has done. But this is no reason part of the debt should not be paid.

It has been shown that the service

man suffered a disadvantage while he was in the service. Wages were at a peak. In the professions and the trades, the demand far exceeded the supply, with the natural happy consequences for those who were at home and able partly to meet the demand. A new crop of millionaires—some 18,000 of them—sprang up while the war was on. Corporations, we showed you last week, profited as they never had before. The service man lost heavily by not being in a position to participate in this spree of money-making.

You must add to this loss the disadvantages the service man suffered after he got out of service to get the sum total of his sacrifices. In some cases the disadvantage was shortly overcome. In some, it never can be overcome. Perhaps one year is a fair average of the length of time, *after leaving service*, in which the service man was at a disadvantage.

Even the mental attitude of the man who went back to his old job mitigated against him, at first. A great many men found their old work trivial after dealing with raw life and death on the battlefield. It took most men a little while to readjust themselves mentally.

Many men did not go back to their old jobs. Perhaps they found they had not been doing their best work, or perhaps they simply wanted the novelty of a change. These are the men who have come to the attention of the various employment agencies.

F. A. GIFFIN, who is assistant director of the employment bureau for ex-service men, supervised by The American Legion in New York City, makes some interesting observations on this class of men.

"The former service man who is looking for a new or a better job is apt to misunderstand the conditions that face him," says Mr. Giffin. "I have asked ex-service men, 'What war-time experience has especially fitted you for civilian employment?' A great number answered that they had been taught that conscientious hard work won rapid promotion.

"The pathetic part of this is that business advancement usually depends on the death or removal of the man ahead or on an expansion of the business. Normal business expansion never is sufficient to make places for all men of ability.

"But in war the abnormal expansion gave the opportunity to men to prove themselves. Some of these men forget this economic fact and believe that war-time success was entirely due to their own efforts. These men think they are not appreciated now because their advancement, in the nature of things, cannot be so rapid.

"These men do not deserve criticism, but sympathy. They have proved they have the stuff for bigger things, but there are not enough opportunities to go around. Naturally,

(Continued on page 17)

[THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

What of the Auxiliary?

Thousands of the "Mothers, Wives, Daughters and Sisters" of the Men Who Fought Are Now Banded in a Common Alliance

BY WINNIE DAVIS FREEMAN

HAVE you ever planted seed in a window-box and then watched the plants come up? Remember what a thrill you felt the morning you saw that first tiny little speck of green showing itself above the earth? The next morning there was another and the following morning two more or maybe three. How zealously you counted them—until one morning you discovered with a little smothered cry of delight that you could no longer count them. The whole box was green!



Miss B. V. Conner, Formerly of Base 42 and Red Cross No. 5, is a Member of Nurses' Post No. 44 of Baltimore. She Served on the Constitution Committee

There you have the story of the Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion. Of course some spots are more green than others. But in those corners that are not quite so green the earth is cracking, giving indication of life seething beneath, and so soon to burst into existence.

When The American Legion held its national convention in Minneapolis last November and adopted a constitution the following article was embodied:

"The American Legion recognizes an auxiliary organization to be known as 'The Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion.'

"Membership in the auxiliary shall be limited to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the members of The American Legion and to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of all men and women who were in the military or naval service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and died in line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920."

AT that convention the seeds of the auxiliary were planted. And National Headquarters of The American Legion at Indianapolis began to watch for the seed to sprout. Within a short time requests for charters began to come in. At first there were one or two a day—maybe three. Then one morning the Director of Organization looked at the organization map and found that auxiliaries had been formed in every part of the country. It was no longer necessary to count them by ones and twos and threes. Like the plants in the window-box they had sprung up everywhere!

In providing for the establishment of a Women's Auxiliary, The American Legion has answered the questions that probably have been asked more frequently than any others since the close of the war: "What are the women who have been doing war work going to do now that the war is over? Will they expend the energy that was generated by active work in continued service or will they put it into gayer and more extended social activities?"

Do you want to know what some millions of women in the United States are going to do with this energy? You get the answer in the preamble of the National Constitution of The American Legion, printed on the reverse side of every mem-



Miss Wilhelmina L. Weyhing, of Detroit, Formerly of Base 17, Dijon, Helped Make the Constitution

bership card of the Women's Auxiliary. The preamble says—and so does every woman to whom is issued one of the membership cards:

"For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

THERE are other aims and ideals—some which may be embodied in the constitution of the auxiliary later; others which will ever remain intangible in the hearts of the women who so freely gave their sons and husbands, their fathers and brothers.

It is no casual force, the power which is crystalizing this desire to serve on the part of our American women into a nation-wide organization, reaching even into Cuba and Hawaii. To divine something of the almost more-than-human momentum which is driving the organization forward during the first hours, I sought out a woman who has been very active in the organization of auxiliaries in New York State.

"What force is it," I asked her, "which is focussing the interest of so many American women in this one cause which can mean only one thing—service?"

Her eyes became clouded.

"It's this." With an almost reverent finger she touched a little pin which was pinned on one side of her waist. A little pin with a blue background and a white centre. And in that white centre—a gold star.

The explanation was sufficient. But she told me more—a little of her ideals; a little of her hopes.

"It's this little star—either blue or gold," she said, again touching the pin, "that has brought American women together. All individual interests are sacrificed in the overwhelming desire to do something to commemorate the memory of those boys who served the country in her hour of need.

"We are organizing to work together and as long as we live we shall not ask for a discharge from service.

"Before the war little things had kept American women apart. The blue star drew us all together. The gold star—only a woman who wears it can know what a bond of comradeship that little star is.

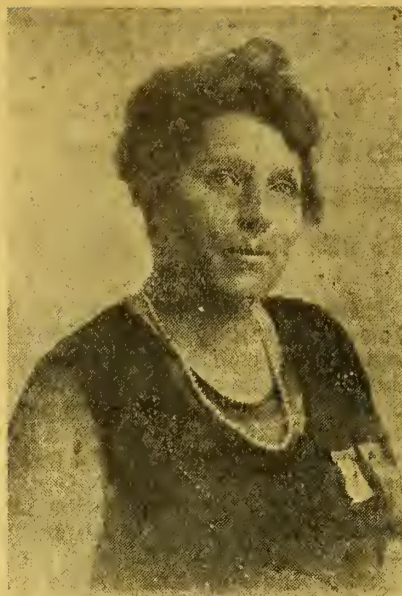
"The supreme interest of my life is The American Legion and the Women's Auxiliary. My greatest prayer is that I may live twenty years longer that I may see it in full flower.

"The watchword of the Women's Auxiliary is service. We want to cooperate with The American Legion to build the only fitting memorial we can ever erect to the men who are not coming back, and that is a greater America—an America nearer the ideals of its founder."

ONLY in the phrasing perhaps are the ambitions of this gold star mother for the Women's Auxiliary different from the objects as outlined by National Headquarters of The American Legion.

Just at present the auxiliary is in a more or less nebulous state. The permanent organization will not be perfected until after the second convention of The American Legion in Cleveland in September. Resolution to this effect was adopted by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion at a meeting held in Washington the week of March 14. At this meeting it also was definitely decided to make the auxiliary strictly an auxiliary organ-

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Mrs. Emma Balcom of the Bronx, New York City, is a Gold Star Mother Who Is Active in the Organization of Auxiliaries

ization with no other units except those connected with posts of The American Legion.

The national convention of the auxiliary which had been scheduled for September, and was to be held in St. Louis, was postponed until after the convention of the Legion in Cleveland the last of September.

In the meantime auxiliaries are being formed in every part of the country under temporary regulations issued by National Headquarters of The American Legion.

The objects of the auxiliary are outlined as being the same as those of The American Legion.

Other suggestions for service outside the jurisdiction of The American Legion have been outlined by National Headquarters and are issued with each charter.

THE first suggestion is that auxiliaries take steps toward the construction of a Community House, to

be erected as a memorial to the men who made the supreme sacrifice during the war. Although the auxiliary is still in a formative stage, information gathered from different sources shows that auxiliaries in different parts of the country already have plans under way for the establishment of such a centre.

Other suggestions for service, made especially to the Women's Auxiliary, and which no doubt will be acted upon by all units, are:

"In endeavoring to safeguard the girls of the community it is suggested that they be organized into various clubs along lines of professional, racial and cultural interests and that each be given a constructive piece of work to do. At all times they should be given the advantage of mature judgment and experience through constant association given in the spirit of counsel and not of correction, in their activities.

"The members of the Legion post and the Auxiliary unit working together can form an efficient community-wide organization, able and ready at all times to commemorate and celebrate our national holidays in a proper manner.

"To mold a community life that will direct our public institutions along an efficient basis.

"In supervising the care and treatment meted out to all crippled ex-service men by the formation of a visiting committee whose duties should be to take a practical interest in the care and welfare of all wounded and crippled ex-service men. Personal calls could be made periodically at the homes of the men and by so doing great encouragement given. Where distress or lack of information on the opportunities provided by legislation exists, such particulars together with the names and addresses of the men should be forwarded on a form of report to the adjutant of the post of The American Legion to which the unit is attached.

"By a close cooperation with all existing agencies for the uplift and betterment of community life."

WHILE some sections of the country have been more active in the organization of auxiliaries than others, there is hardly a county or parish where the desire for organization has not manifested itself, and from which inquiries in regard to charters are not being received continually by National Headquarters.

Figures available up to the middle of March show that the Middle West and the New England states are probably more thoroughly organized than any section of the country. Minnesota heads the list of states with a total of forty-two auxiliary units organized up to March 15. Nebraska has thirteen; North Dakota fourteen; South Dakota eleven; Iowa twenty-eight, Illinois twelve; and Ohio twenty-two.

Massachusetts heads the list of

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

Who Will Answer George?

To the Editor: I am a member of The American Legion, having entered not more than six weeks ago. I entered the Legion just to join something. Perhaps I made a mistake. Would like to have some information from you. What kind of benefits will I receive from the Legion? What good is it to me? Or is The American Legion just a clubhouse to have a good time in? I would like to have full particulars as I am thinking of dropping out.

GEORGE LUCAS, JR.

Pekin, Ill.

New England states with thirty units. Maine has thirteen and New Hampshire seven.

In New York state twenty units have been chartered and state headquarters are kept busy answering inquiries about the form of organization and the requirements for charters.

National Headquarters reports that applications from the Southern and Western states are being received daily.

California leads the list of Far Western states with a total of ten units, while Oregon has nine.

One unit has been formed in Cuba.

IT is estimated at National Headquarters that there are now almost a thousand auxiliaries. Applications for charters are coming at

the rate of between twenty-five and thirty a day, and it is believed that by the time the National Executive Committee of The American Legion is able to issue a call for the permanent organization of the auxiliary the strength will be between 7,500 and 10,000 units.

It is to be said to the credit of the pioneers in this movement for women's service that they asked the privilege of starting in at the bottom with the Legion. They were not willing to wait until the Legion had outgrown its trying years of infancy before beginning their own work. There was no desire among the women to wait and be started on the road to successful organization by the strong and experienced arm of the Legion. They wanted to take their place side by side with the

Legion—to grow up with it, to know its trials in infancy and its triumphs in maturity.

When the Legion was in convention in Minneapolis last Summer, letters were received asking if an auxiliary would be recognized. No sooner was the answer flashed back "Yes!" than the women began to organize.

The war was over. There were no more bandages to roll. There were no mufflers and sweaters to knit; no more comforters and bedside kits to make. For those women who had known at least two years of active patriotic service there could be no let-down. They must continue to serve. And they will continue to serve—through the Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion.

The Legion Looks Into Boxing

Massachusetts Veterans Introduce in the Legislature a Measure Designed to Rehabilitate the Ring Game

BY TYLER H. BLISS

THESE are the days when the gentlemen of the checked suits, the flowered purple neckties and the horseshoe diamond pins feel their grip slipping little by little on that branch of sport known variously all the way from "prize fighting" to "the noble art of self defense." When the returned veterans started manifesting a revived interest in boxing, the members of this fraternity were heartily in favor of it—so long as this interest confined itself to increasing the gate receipts.

But give the veteran an inch and he wants an ell of a lot, according to the fur-coated and pommaded magnates. Take the case in Massachusetts, for instance.

In that state the ex-service men, in line with a suggestion to the effect that the veterans take charge of boxing matches and try to eliminate some of the features which have made the game a stench in the nostrils of many communities, have actually gone so far as to introduce a bill in the state legislature which, if passed, will give The American Legion full control over all fights. It reads:

"The State Department of Health shall maintain a department of boxing and, under regulations based on the rules adopted by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities governing boxing in the United States cantonments, shall issue permits to any American Legion post in Massachusetts to conduct boxing exhibitions, provided applications for such permits are approved by the mayor of any city or the chairman of any board of selectmen in any city or town in which it is proposed that boxing exhibitions are to be held, and provided further that applications for such permits are endorsed by the State Commander of The American Legion.

"The State Department of Health shall make any necessary rules with reference to ventilation and means of entrance and egress in any building in which boxing exhibitions are to be held.

"All such permits shall cover a period of six months and can be renewed as herein provided."

At this writing the boxing bill is still pending before the Committee

on Legal Affairs and its fate is far from certain. It is being actively pushed, however, by The American Legion and has, needless to say, the support of the reform element which has long dabbled, but without much success, in prize ring conditions in Massachusetts.

The boxing situation in Massachusetts today is peculiar. The state has never legalized the sport, but fights are held openly and frequently under the auspices of so-called "clubs" many of which exist solely for this purpose. The bouts go twelve rounds to a decision and have never in recent years been interfered with by the police as long as they were conducted in accordance with the "gentlemen's agreement" which has been reached.

It has been proposed that the administration of the details of the bill be left to a committee of four representing all the elements interested, and consisting of a representative of the present boxing promoters, a representative of the reformers, and two of The American Legion members now serving as representatives in the legislature.

Owed to Prohibition

On Sunday I cursed at the weather:

Sunny France was a myth and a dream.

On Monday I sassed a lieutenant,

On Tuesday I rassled a team.

On Wednesday I bawled out a sergeant,

Three stripes meant but little to me.

And the rest of the week I was busy,

For my name topped the list at K.P.

Week in and week out I was longing,

For that far away country called home.

But now back across the Atlantic,

I see I was wrong in the dome.

For there's one thing I'll always remember,

A memory sweet and divine;

That from 5 until 9 in the evening,

I always had plenty of wine.

FRED G. SMITH.

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THE EDITORIAL P. C.

POLICIES—NOT POLITICS

The States Dress on Washington

THE Maryland Senate, in the very final hour of its recent session, defeated a State bonus proposal by a vote of 15 to 9. Unprejudiced press reports assert that "defeat came only after a hard fight for the measure, and after it became known that Governor Ritchie wanted it passed, with an amendment providing a referendum on the question." But the suspicion remains that in the minds of the fifteen opposition senators, something like this sentiment was revolving:

"The Federal Government is on the point of enacting adjusted compensation legislation. Several months ago, before this national movement gained such impetus—when Federal compensation seemed at best a remote possibility—there was some reason for the States putting through bonus measures as an aid to restoring their own sons to a civilian footing. Now, however, it is evident that the Government will adopt a compensation program far more ambitious than anything a single State might attempt. Let Uncle do it."

The inequality of State bonus legislation is in itself a strong argument in favor of The Legion's adjusted compensation program. With Massachusetts giving her soldier sons \$100 each in addition to the \$10 a month allowance granted up to early in 1918, with Minnesota and Wisconsin displaying even greater liberality, with half a dozen other States doing something and the rest nothing, only a program of national scope can hope to equalize the situation.

On the Block

NOT long ago the surest tear-getter in any newspaper was the tale of the old fire horse sold into obscurity and making an ignominious reappearance yoked to a junk wagon.

The Navy Department is giving a new twist to the old story by auctioning off in one lot a hundred submarine chasers, trim and willing craft of which thousands of former gobs now in civilian clothes will always hold some sentimental memories.

But what of the fate of the decrepit subchasers! Will a one-time gob some day recognize his old boat cluttered with nets and tubs of wriggling fish? And will another ex-gob discover his old S-C 77 doing yeoman service at a picnic excursion? The fire horse story usually was ended by the rescue of the ancient steed by somebody who had driven him hitched to an engine. Who will be the first retired sailor to buy his old subchaser and raise it from its fallen glory?

Hang on to Your Liberty Bonds

THE successful flotation of five great war loans gave the American public a more intense and personal interest in its own Government than it had ever had before. It made investors out of millions of men and women who had looked upon stocks and bonds as the prerogatives and playthings of the wealthy. We have become a nation of bondholders—not bloated ones, either.

Millions of dollars worth of Liberty Bonds were bought by men in uniform by allotments.

The system was honest and reliable, but it was not exactly speedy. It left many a newly discharged soldier and sailor, with his sixty dollars bonus gone for clothes and other immediate civilian essentials, to

whistle for vain months before the sorely needed fifty or one hundred dollars which he had permitted to be taken out of his pay as a loan to his boss could reach him and all of the tangles have not been straightened out yet. The bonds are now worth less in open market than the allotter actually paid for them; ready cash is as greatly to be desired as it ever was. The temptation to convert the bonds into currency is keen.

But they are worth hanging on to. They will increase in value as they approach maturity and as the economic structure of America recovers its pre-war stability. They are an ideal umbrella against the inevitable rainy day. And for many of us it will never rain any harder than it did during the months following the donning of the red chevron. Having survived that period, it should take some little shower to drive us into financial ponchos.

Law, Order, and a Strip of Film

THE present crop of A. E. F. outfit histories, which already bulks into the hundreds of volumes, proves that two general orders went by the board as soon as America set foot in France. "Thou shalt not keep a diary"—"thou shalt not have a camera in thy possession"—these two commandments were universally disregarded, not in any spirit of bravado, of deliberate desire to throw discipline to the four winds, but simply because most of America's citizen Army had kept diaries and taken snapshots all its life and saw no reason why it should stop when it went to war. What more glorious opportunity for keeping diaries and taking pictures than a war, anyway?

Boche agents might have got hold of information of immense value, but the fact remains that they probably did not—a fortunate condition for which the censorship and the anti-camera, anti-diary rules deserve more credit than has yet been given to them. But however illicit diary-keeping and camera-toting may have been, however much potential harm lay in the violation of the twin regulations, it is certain that history will benefit by the fact that for once orders were ridden over roughshod.

It is pleasant to pick up a history of the Fighting Five Hundredth and turn to a picture of Private Jones astride a dud 155 in the Toul Sector, or of Sergeant Smith ordering triple sec from a smiling Madelon in Valdehon. It shouldn't have been done (neither the picture nor the triple sec) but it was, and recollections of 1917-1919 are the brighter therefor.

Decadence of Journalism

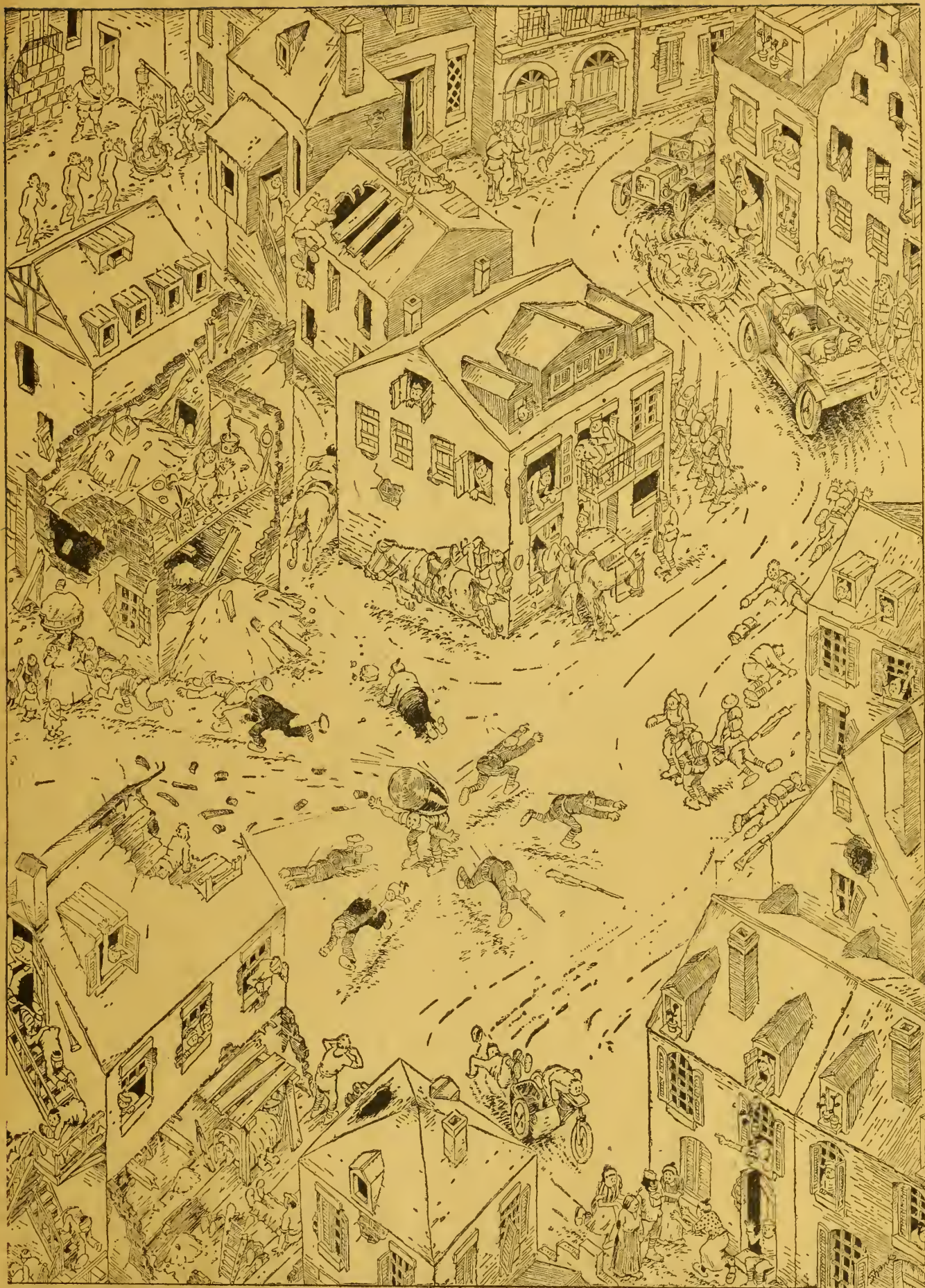
When you read the despatches from Germany and Ireland and Egypt you must admit that a great deal of our news is revolting.

It's Certainly Not Our Fault

We shall be perfectly content when all we have to worry about is the rumor that the Kaiser isn't sleeping well.

A Select Gathering

The survivors of the Princess Pats are going to hold a reunion. No need to hire a hall. They could all get into a taxicab and no one would have to sit with the driver.



Unpublished Pictures of the War—Private Cyclops Sandow, Ex-circus Strong Man, takes care of the Big Berthas

BURSTS and DUDS



The former infantry major, now in civvies, sauntered into the barber shop. Eight barbers snapped out of restless postures and stood stiffly by their chairs. The major hesitated, feeling there was something he should do about it. Then it all came to him in a flash.

"As you were," he bellowed.

There are plenty of us who have had our troubles with issue. The poor private in the rear rank was being bawled out unmercifully because at the command of "Parade Rest" he didn't have his foot back. "Why aren't you standing at parade rest?" stormed the captain.

"I moved my foot back six inches sir," he replied, "but the shoe didn't budge."

The rural resident picked out a soft chair in the hotel lobby. Beside it was a bright and shining brass cuspidor. He shifted his eating tobacco from side to side and expectorated from time to time, shooting all around the cuspidor but never hitting it. Finally he called a passing bell boy. "Son," he said, "you better move that thing. I'm liable to spit on it in a minute."

Teacher: "What makes you think Robinson Crusoe was an acrobat, Johnny?"

John: "It says in the book that when he got through his day's work he sat on his chest."



The two farmers were sympathizing with the city folks in the matter of prohibition.

"I reckon they're goin' to have a pretty hard time of it when all the booze is gone," said one.

"Yep," said the other, "it takes years to learn which of them patent medicines has the most kick."

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY will pay for all jokes and other material suitable for Bursts and Duds. Address, Editor, "Bursts and Duds," 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Judge: "They found you riding the bumpers on a freight train. Where were you going?"

'Bo: "To New York, your honor."

Judge: "Sidetracked for sixty days."

A candidate for Parliament had for an hour been vainly trying to capture the interest of his audience. At last he made a desperate bid for it.

George, of brunette complexion, had sneaked away from his regiment to visit Sam, a cook in a field kitchen stationed in the ruins of a nearby village. Approaching the town he ran into a shell shower from Fritz. He started back in considerable hurry. As he was breaking all speed records he met a colored sergeant.



"Where you all goin', boy?" queried the sergeant.

"Ah ain't goin' nowhere," replied George. "I'se gettin' away from where I'se at."

A dusky doughboy, regretting audibly the impersonal character of being shelled from a distance, said to his officer:

"If they only used razors, only razors, man, all you white folks wouldn't have to do nothin' but keep books."

Employer: "Don't you take off your hat when you ask for a job?"

Demobilized Pailu: "Excuse me. I'm so used to my helmet that I feel bareheaded with this darned piece of felt on." —*La Pays de France (Paris)*.

Lady (who has given beggar a shilling): "Don't imagine I believe in you. I only give you this because I like giving."

Beggar: "Well, make it 'arf a crown, lidy, and thoroughly enjoy yourself." —*Opinion (London)*.

The unshaven face at the back door looked familiar. The housewife listened to his plea for food, then burst forth: "Why, I gave you something to eat yesterday, didn't I?"

"Yes, madam," replied the weary one. "But the war is over and we kin eat every day now."

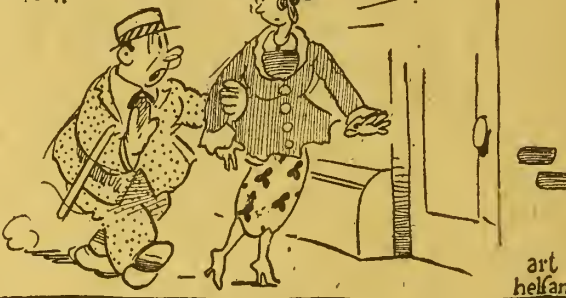


well, what is it you see now?

look Andy, aren't those frying pans a real bargain for 49¢



frying pans nothin'! I know a mess kit when I see one!!



art
helfant

"What are the so-called patriots at present in the House?" he yelled.

"Humbugs every one of them. Parasites of party. I pledge myself to no party. Rather would I write across my forehead 'To Let.'"

"And below it," came a cold voice, "unfurnished." —*Tit-Bits (London)*.

Pat had fallen from a ten-story building and was all in a heap. Dennis sent for a doctor. The practitioner arrived, bent over the limp form and said:

"I believe he's dead."

Pat rolled his eyes and wailed:

"I'm not dead."

"Shut up," said Dennis. "The doctor knows best."

THE WEEK in the LEGION

Members of the Stephen B. Whalen Post of Cynthiana, Ky., and their sisters, played the roles in "Believe Me, Xantippe," produced by the post.

Service Star Legion, War Mothers of America, Cleveland, O., Chapter, has adopted resolutions calling on Congress to pass the bill for adjusted compensation, and urging passage at this session.

A follow-up circular and return post card has been used effectually by North Side Post of Minneapolis, Minn., to bring into active membership veterans who signed up but overlooked payment of dues.

Noble Post of Seattle, Wash., reports many opportunities for veterans have been opened up by an amendment to Seattle's charter providing that former service men and women shall be given preference in all civil service appointments.

Progress in the United States may only be safeguarded through the efforts of the public as a whole to protect itself against both "fool radicals" and "fool reactionaries," said Theodore Roosevelt in speaking before the Trenton, N. J., post.

Army Transport Post, New York City after having decided that the matter was one of personal liberty rather than politics, passed resolutions endorsing the beer and light wine bill introduced in the New York assembly by Assemblyman Gillett, an ex-service man.

Robert Y. Conrad Post of Winchester, Va., obtained money for its clubrooms by producing a musical comedy, "As You Was," written by a member of the post. Philip Williams, secretary, will give information to any other posts contemplating raising funds by the show route.

St. Petersburg Post, of the famous Florida resort city, reports that it has entertained at its Winter meetings, Legion members from all parts of the United States. At a recent smoker, attended by fathers of Legionnaires, Spanish War Veterans and members of other societies, a movement was started for the erection of a clubhouse to be used jointly by veterans' organizations of St. Petersburg.

Legion posts of the Hawaiian Islands held their first Territorial Convention last month. There are eight posts in the territory, four in and near Honolulu, two on the island of Hawaii, one on the island of Kahai, and one on the island of Maui. The largest post, Honolulu No. 1, has 420 members, but expects to increase its enrollment to 1,000. Women's auxiliaries are to be organized by all the posts.

This department aims to be a week-to-week reflection of the entire Legion. To make it so Department and Post Adjutants and Legion members should contribute regularly. Photographs wanted. Address Editor, "Week in the Legion," 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

An American Legion baseball league has been formed in Indianapolis. The season's schedule lists games among a dozen posts.

The London Post has opened headquarters and clubrooms at Washington Inn, St. James Square. It invites all Legion members to use the club.



Lieut. Col. H. T. Russell of the British Army figured in a few drives on the Western Front. He is still engaged in drives. He is a London coachman and his carriage P. C. is in Montague News Square.

Noonday luncheons now are regular weekly features of Legion activities in many cities. No formal speeches are scheduled and the luncheons take up about an hour.

Chicago is seeing the consolidation of many small Legion posts. Four-South-Side posts recently united to make the Eaton-Priddie Post. Kenwood and Drexel posts combined under the name of Kenwood.

In the effort to get a Legion membership of 16,000 in Summitt County, Ohio, the twelve posts in and about Akron united for a twelve-day campaign which was featured by a circus and a parade on April 3. The county council has established new headquarters in the center of Akron.

The four Legionnaires in Nebraska who enrolled the most new members in May, will get a free trip to the national convention in September.

Joseph D. Hinson Post, Carthage, N. C., recently celebrated memorial exercises, Thomas Cole, commander of the post, being in charge of the services.

As a tribute to the fallen heroes of the A. E. F., Edward B. Rhodes Post and Tacoma Post, of Tacoma, Wash., are planning to plant poppies in all the public parks.

D. A. Sachs, Jr., State Adjutant of the Kentucky Department, represented his state at the recent informal conference of Southern Legion officials, at Birmingham.

Did you lose your baggage on the way home? A lost baggage station has been established by the Hoboken, N. J., post of the Legion for the purpose of helping out those of the buddies who did.

All members of the American Legion in Indianapolis were invited to a dance given by Indianapolis Post in Tomlinson Hall, the big convention auditorium, on April 14.

"No goldfish, no canned willie!" is the slogan with which Augusta, Kas., Post, recently invited its membership to a dinner in which relatives of the vets turned out to provide real home cooking for the boys.

Cheerful guys in Lewis and Clark Post, Helena, Mont. Not content with drawing up a funeral ritual for use when any of its 500 members died, the post ordered 500 copies printed and distributed among the membership.

Whether under fire or killing time in an embarkation camp, good fellowship was always the tone of Company B., 305th Infantry, Seventy-seventh Division, the company prides itself. It is holding its first reunion dinner in New York April 24.

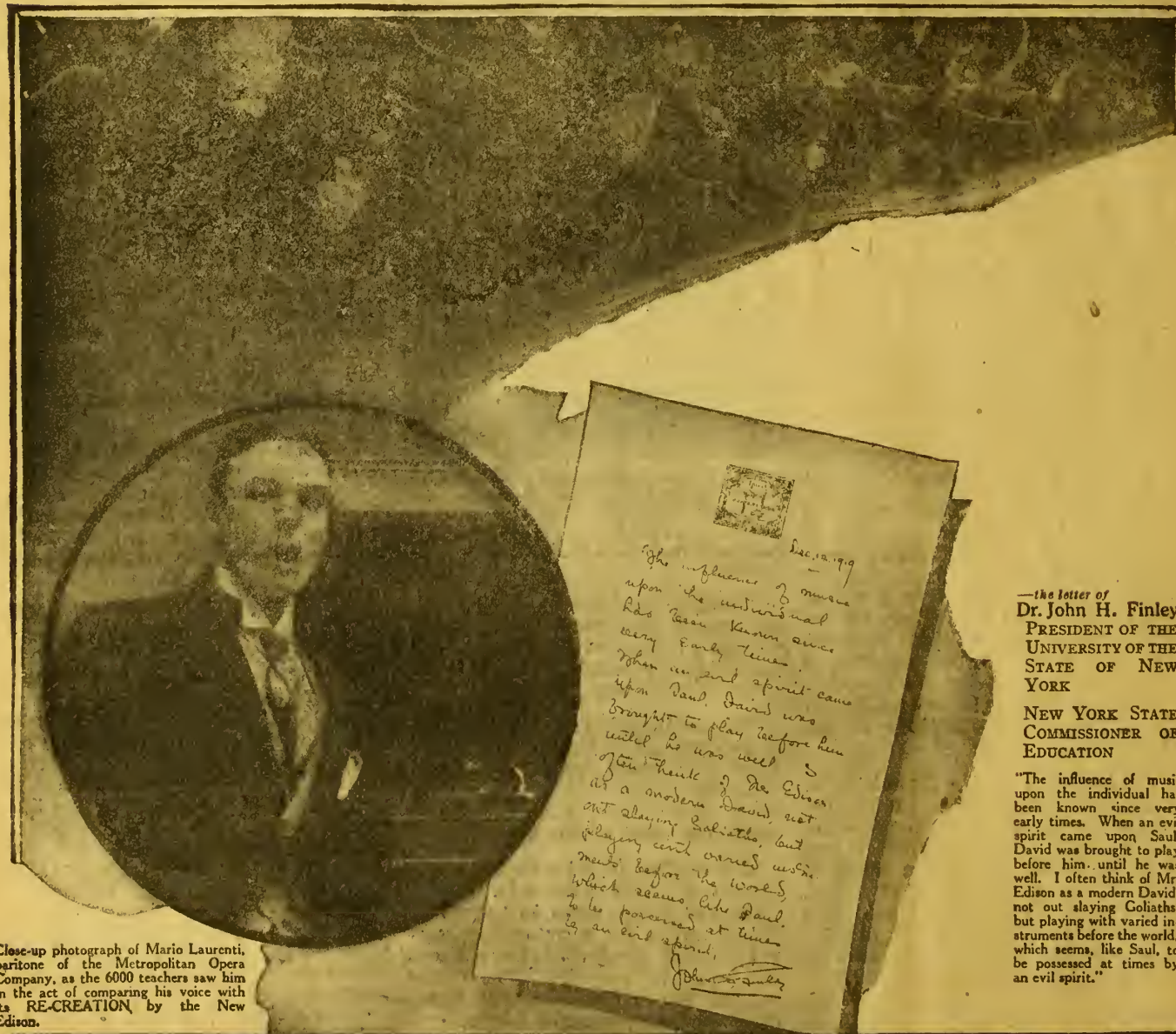
When the country started to fight the "reds," Hoquiam Post, Washington, figured the campaign for a higher citizenship could be waged through the schools and formed a Junior American League. Prizes from \$5 to \$25 were offered by the Post for the best essays on Americanism. Certificates of membership in the League were signed by the mayor, the superintendent of schools, the teacher, the post commander, the adjutant and the chairman of the legislative committee. Patriotic exercises were held in the various schools, at which the presentations were made. The post has borne all expenses in connection with the work—about \$600.

(Continued on page 21)



*"The Phonograph
with a Soul"*

The NEW



Close-up photograph of Mario Laurenti, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, as the 6000 teachers saw him in the act of comparing his voice with its RE-CREATION by the New Edison.

—the letter of
Dr. John H. Finley
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE
STATE OF NEW
YORK

NEW YORK STATE
COMMISSIONER OF
EDUCATION

"The influence of music upon the individual has been known since very early times. When an evil spirit came upon Saul, David was brought to play before him until he was well. I often think of Mr. Edison as a modern David, not out slaying Goliaths, but playing with varied instruments before the world, which seems, like Saul, to be possessed at times by an evil spirit."

Dec. 12, 1919
The influence of music upon the individual has been known since very early times. When an evil spirit came upon Saul, David was brought to play before him until he was well. I often think of Mr. Edison as a modern David, not out slaying Goliaths, but playing with varied instruments before the world, which seems, like Saul, to be possessed at times by an evil spirit.

John H. Finley



—from an actual photograph
taken in State Armory,
Albany, New York, on
November 25th, 1910.

EDISON

*"The Phonograph
with a Soul"*

6000 Empire State Teachers Hear Phonograph Achieve Triumph

THE illustration, although it is reproduced from an actual photograph, but faintly portrays the memorable scene at the State Armory in Albany, New York, on the night of November 25th, when 6000 teachers, principals and superintendents of the public schools of New York State sat spellbound as they heard Mario Laurenti, world-famed baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sing in direct comparison with the New Edison's RE-CREATION of his magnificent voice.

LAURENTI stood beside the stately New Edison Cabinet. His voice filled the auditorium. The audience, which at first had been a trifle tense because of the unusual nature of the proposed experiment, gradually relaxed under the magic influence of the great baritone's artistry.

Then suddenly there was a stir, a subdued murmur of surprise and a perplexed rubbing of eyes. Laurenti's voice, undiminished in quality and beauty, continued to reach every quarter of the vast auditori-

um, but his lips had ceased to move. The cabinet at his side had taken up the song and was matching his voice so perfectly that the human ear could not tell when Laurenti had ceased to sing.

*Edison Had Won
Another Triumph*

THIS great event proved that Edison's genius has produced the phonograph of supreme realism. It also earned for his achievement the indorsement of one of the world's most famous educators,

Dr. John H. Finley, President of the University of the State of New York. Dr. Finley's beautiful tribute to Mr. Edison and the latter's new phonograph is reproduced herewith. It is doubtful if Edison's ambition to serve humanity through the agency of music could have been more accurately divined.

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THE instrument used at Albany was a duplicate of Edison's original Official Laboratory Model, on which he spent more than three million dollars in research work. The Edison dealer in your city will be glad to show you a duplicate of this original, three million dollar phonograph and he will, without quibble or question, guarantee it to be fully equal in tonal quality to the instrument used at Albany and to be capable of successfully sustaining the test made at Albany.

Let us send you our book "Edison and Music," and our booklet, "What the Critics Say." "Edison and Music" is written by one of Thomas A. Edison's right-hand men. Address Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.

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The illustration shows you the smart, classy style, and indicates the remarkable built-in wearing qualities. Made of genuine leather in gun metal over the extremely popular Metropolitan toe last; lace shoes with leather soles; reinforced shank and cap for extra strength. Has low broad walking heel of sturdiest construction. Slip on a pair at our risk. **Send no money**—just your name, address and size wanted. On arrival pay only \$4.98 for shoes. If not satisfactory in every way, return to us and we will promptly refund your money. Size, 6 to 12, Black only. **Be sure to give size and width. Order by number 7A1530.**

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West 43d Street, New York City.

ARTHUR A. WALL, formerly of the Navy, is being sought by his mother, Mrs. O. Wall, Bolton Rd., Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Co. C, 314TH INF.—Frederick Farrell, died of disease. Write his mother, Mrs. John Farrell, 732 N. New St., West Chester, Pa.

Co. D, 28TH INF.—Rollin Livick, last heard of wounded July 21, 1918. Anyone having information write Robert Livick, Edgerton, Wis.

Co. K, 362D INF.—Pvt. Noble L. Moore, reported wounded at Gesnes about Sept. 28, 1918. Information desired by his father, Charles E. Moore, Bloomfield, Mont.

Co. B, 18TH INF.—Charles Mundell, reported killed in action Oct. 10, 1918, in Argonne. Anyone knowing particulars write his brother, Frank Mundell, Middletown, Ind.

Co. A, 107TH INF.—Richard Hyer, sent to Base Hospital No. 37, Dunkirk, England. Forward information to New York State Headquarters, American Legion, 54 Wall St., New York City.

Co. F, 131ST INF.—Nothing has been heard of Lt. Henry Schmitt since he was wounded Aug. 9, 1918. Anyone having information write his father, A. Schmitt, Woodstock, Ill.

FRANK COLVIN—Last heard from at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 15, 1918. His mother has had no word since. Anyone knowing his whereabouts or fate write Mrs. Sarah Colvin, 113 West Oak St., Bicknell, Ind.

Co. M, 358TH INF.—Will the soldier who was with Sgt. John W. Smalley, when he charged a machine gun nest near Vilecy, France, Sept. 12, 1918, write Florence E. Berney, 404 Walnut St., Alexandria, Ind.

Co. M, 115TH INF.—Sgt. Frank A. Miller, wounded near Balschwiller, Alsace-Lorraine; never heard from since. Information desired by his mother, Mrs. A. B. Miller, 1806 E North Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Co. D, 58TH INF.—Pvt. Raymond E. Pond, reported wounded Oct. 6, 1918; then missing in action; later returned to U. S. with casuals. Anyone having information write to Mrs. P. C. Pond, 50 Parker St., Bangor, Me.

Co. F, 4TH INF.—Pvt. Nathaniel H. Jennings, variously reported killed, wounded, died of wounds. Anyone knowing him, particularly Sgt. C. M. Morehead, write Mrs. Alvan W. Jennings, Toano, Va.

11TH M. G. BN.—Maurice B. Jones, wounded Aug. 9, 1918, on the outskirts of Fismes. Nothing has been heard concerning him since then. Anyone having information write his father, W. H. Jones, R. 2, Box 60, Harrisburg, Pa.

Co. D, 59TH INF.—Last heard of Malvin L. Jones was in July, 1918. Letters returned marked "Deceased." Anyone knowing his fate write his mother, Mrs. Hannah Lane, Evansville, Minn.

Co. G, 28TH INF.—Pvt. Russell Bolley, reported killed in action on Nov. 29, 1918. Friends say they have seen him since that date. Anyone having information write T. Bolley, R. No. 2, New Bavaria, O.

96TH Co., 6TH MARINES—Dexter E. Woodman was wounded in the Argonne Nov. 1, 1918; later sent to field hospital, Very-Cheppy. Anyone having information write his brother, Philip E. Woodman, 33 Chestnut St., Danvers, Mass.

GEORGE B. STRAW left home last July after receiving his discharge. His family believes him to be in the South, possibly in or near New Orleans. Information as to his whereabouts is sought by Mrs. George Straw, 551 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FRANK PERNER—Formerly in Intelligence Section, on duty in Havana, Cuba; nothing heard from him since he left that city in April, 1919. Information of this man's whereabouts or fate desired by his mother. Write Joseph Hamette, 3030 S. Trumbull Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Co. L, 104TH INF.—Cpl. Earl Dudley Scott, reported seriously wounded July 17, 1918. War Dept. telegram later said he was killed, July 17. Reported officially returned with Casuals April 12, 1919. Anyone knowing his fate write Red Cross Home Service, Greenfield, Mass.

Co. B, 9TH INF.—Pvt. John P. Heiken, reported missing in action, July 18, 1918, at Soissons. He was later reported dead but War Dept. can furnish no particulars. Anyone knowing particulars of death write Horace G. Heiken, Atlantic, Ia.



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Set No. 5. A variety of similar scenes in colors.
Set No. 6. European War Scenes. Our soldiers in England and France. All photographic reproductions.
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THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

Co. F, 39TH INF.—Mrs. James C. Bute, R. 2, Kempton, Ill., wants news regarding the death of Lloyd C. Bute.

Co. D, 358TH INF.—Particulars of death of Pvt. Wm. C. Raveling wanted by George Raveling, Rock Rapids, Ia.

BAT. E, 71ST C. A. C.—Pvt. George G. Hay, missing. Information wanted by Mrs. R. J. Lampier, Thief River Falls, Minn.

Co. M, 110TH INF.—Information concerning death of William Peterson desired by Mauri Peterson, Wolf Point, Mont.

Co. D, 102D INF.—Information concerning death Pvt. Fay S. McBee, July 23, 1918, desired by Mrs. Edward Tully, Madison, Ark.

76TH Co., 6TH MARINES—Particulars of death Opl. Vern E. Swingle wanted by Herbert Swingle, 433 Midway Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

16TH INF., M. G. Co.—Information regarding death of Lt. Joseph P. Connor desired by Charles P. Lang, Box 568, Evansville, Ind.

EVACUATION HOSP. No. 3—Will the surgeon or nurses who took care of Clarence L. Closson, and the chaplain who conducted his funeral write to Arthur Closson, Hillsdale, N. Y.

Co. A, 28TH INF.—Clarence Eugene Replogle, reported missing in action, July 21, 1918. Write mother, Mrs. Mary P. Replogle, 602 Meade Ave., Glendive, Mont.

316TH INF., 79TH Div.—Anyone knowing particulars of death of Oscar W. Swanson, reported killed Sept. 26, 1918, write Ernest R. Johnson, North Grosvenor-Dale, Conn.

SUPPLY Co., 4TH INF.—Wagoner Eddie Anderson, reported died of pneumonia. Information concerning death wanted by his sister, Miss Hannah Anderson, Oakland, Neh.

Co. F, 7TH INF.—Information regarding death of Robert Emmett Kelley, died in France, July 15, 1918, desired by his sister, Mrs. T. E. O'Rourke, Kenyon, Minn.

Co. F, 351ST INF.—Pvt. Van C. King, reported died in hospital Oct. 4, 1918. Anyone knowing particulars death write his cousin, George C. Buckwalter, R. F. D. No. 3, Laurens, Ia.

Co. B, 328TH INF.—Information regarding circumstances of death of Pvt. Sam L. B. Knapp wanted by Mrs. Seymour Sperry, sister, Goodrich, N. D.

Co. D, 335TH INF.—Information regarding death of Edward Howard Cherry desired by his brother, Jack Cherry, 3136 Devisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Co. K, 305TH INF.—Information regarding death of Pvt. 1st cl. John A. Campbell desired by his mother. Write Leigh J. Monson, City Hall, Fargo, N. D.

Co. E, 59TH INF.—William K. Brisgal, reported missing in action, Oct. 15, 1918. Information wanted by Carl J. Brisgal, care of Senhauser Clothing Co., Dover, O.

348TH M. G. BN.—Information desired of Byron B. Roberts, killed Oct. 1, 1918. Write Joe A. Roberts, C. W. T., U. S. S. Arizona, care of Postmaster, New York City.

Co. C, 5TH MARINES—Joseph Anderson, reported wounded on June 6, 1918, no further records after this. Information wanted by Lynchburg Post, American Legion, Lynchburg, Va.

47TH INF.—Pvt. Frank O. Moore, reported slightly wounded Sept. 29, 1918. Anyone having information concerning him write his father, George F. Moore, Somersworth, N. H., R. No. 1, Box 80C.

Co. M, 38TH INF.—Information concerning death of Pvt. Arthur J. Johnson requested by his sister, Mrs. Arthur M. Larsan, Thompson, Ia. Last news, reported wounded in action Oct. 9, 1918.

27TH P. O. D. Co., REG. 2—Information regarding death of Pvt. Earl Hanson Rogers, who died of influenza en route to France Oct., 1918, sought by his mother, Mrs. Harry Rogers, 346 S. Rogers St., Bloomington, Ind.

Co. F, 140TH INF.—Pvt. 1st cl. Paul C. Calvin, last heard from April 10, 1918. His mother, Mrs. Lillie Calvin, 507 Ridge Arcade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., desires information concerning him.

Co. F or Co. H, 59TH INF.—Claude W. Jones, reported killed in action, Sept. 30, 1918. Information also received that he was alive, Oct. 8, 1918. Write to his mother, Mrs. Cabe B. Jones, Patmos, Ark.

(Continued on next page)

APRIL 16, 1920



When Your Boy Made History

THERE has just closed the Greatest Epoch in history. Your boy had a part in making that history. Therefore you want the greatest history of that epoch that has ever been written.

Out of the many stories of this War that are called histories—Charles W. Eliot, Ex-President of Harvard, selects this as the one to which he would write an introduction. He calls it the one real history of this War. Yet this is not a bony structure of dates, of marches, of counter-marches,

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Find Your Buddy

(Continued from preceding page)

Co. H, 42d INF.—Arthur William Noel, missing. Information of fate to Adj., Medford Post, American Legion, Medford, Mass.

349TH AMB. Co.—Pvt. Walter H. Skow, died Oct., 1918. Communicate with his sister, Hilda Mattox, 2640 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb.

BAT. B, 57TH F. A.—If anyone knows the address of Joseph Guertin please write to B. Holmes, 834 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.

ROCKFORD, ILL., BUDDIES.—Owen F. Ward wants to know the address of Lieut. John F. Daley. Address 87 E 67th St. N., Portland, Ore.

Co. H, 157TH INF.—Information concerning Frank Johnstone, reported killed in action, Oct. 2, 1918, wanted by his father, C. R. Johnstone, Loring, Alaska.

WILLIAM ELKINS, formerly 1st Army Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, 2d Cavalry, and Headquarters Troop, 2d Division, write D. R. Ferguson, 2237 Park Ave., New Albany, Ind.

Co. B, 6TH FLD. SIG. BN.—If Capt. Charles B. Warren will write to Pvt. John N. Hodge, McFadden Agency, Galveston, Tex., he will hear something of interest to him.

CAS. CAMP, GENICORT, Bordeaux, France.—The present address of Sergt. Gilmore S. Mixson is wanted by H. N. Krenkel, 626 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Co. K, 18TH INF.—Leonard L. Dalton, killed in action May, 1918. Information regarding death to his brother, Steven Francis Dalton, 36 Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORP. GEORGE N. HIATT, who was sick in camp hospital 64, Chatillon-sur-Seine, send your address to Dr. E. W. Bolio, 1659 Vinewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.

COMPANY B, 362d INF.—Officers and men write to Chester F. Benning, Antelope, Ore. Benning was wounded on September 29, 1918, and wants to get in touch with some of the men of his company.

NAVAL SECTION BASE, Cape May, N. J.—J. D. Fox, 1255 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., would like to have the addresses of all men who served at this base between May and October, 1918, especially those of Fred Santos, Bob O'Melia and Harry Haas.

MINN. NAT. GUARD.—Leonard Wiltse, formerly of the Minnesota National Guard and later with the 1st Division in the Infantry, has not been heard from for eighteen months. Anyone having any information concerning him write Isadore Samuels, 33 Goddard St., Providence, R. I.

50,000 New Readers a Week

A million readers of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY by July 1!

This is the goal which this magazine has set for itself. It realizes that it can reach this goal only with the help of that proportion of Legion members, the thousands, who are always first at the wheel when there is work to be done for the Legion's good.

Every Legion member whose dollar of annual dues has been received at The American Legion's National Headquarters is now getting his copy of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY regularly, except where improper addresses were sent in.

Last week just a few names short of 30,000 of those who had paid their dollar were received at National Headquarters. Good! But to get the circulation of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY up to a million by July 1, the weekly number will have to be fifty thousand.

Every member who has paid his own dues is urged to remind any of his comrades who have been absent or absent-minded of the need of paying up as soon as possible. Those who have not paid are asked to get in touch with their Post Adjutant or Treasurer as expeditiously and gracefully as possible. We want that million by July 1.

The American Legion's campaign to have Congress pass the four-fold legislation for former service men is now under full headway. THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY is telling the story of this campaign and of the other things the Legion is doing. You can't know about these things unless you are reading THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY regularly.

If you haven't paid your dues, send cash, a check or money order to the Adjutant of your post—or, better still, hand the money to him personally and tell him that you want to be sure to get the magazine. Give your name and address carefully so there can be no mistake about it. Do not mail dues to National or State Headquarters.

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

THAT THE COUNTRY MAY KNOW

(Continued from page 4)

they lose in mental efficiency until they make the readjustment.

"Certainly the man who comes back from service to civil life is at a disadvantage. Take the case of the mental worker. It is admitted that salaries in this class of work have not kept pace with advancing living costs. The man who lost two years of promotion in his line has to come back to 1920 existence on a 1917 salary. Had he stayed at his desk, conditions would have assured him promotion so that his salary now would be at least nearer commensurate with the cost of existing.

"Then, the boy who left school to fight has lost his education. The man who planned to go through college must give up that hope and compete with men who stayed at home and actually went through; or he may go ahead with his education and postpone his entry into business by several more years.

"Professional men find their clientele has disappeared in their absence. A great many lawyers, doctors and engineers have to start all over again.

"Such men as purchasing agents, traffic managers and sales managers find that their absence has put a hole in their knowledge of conditions. They are almost hopelessly behind the times. Stenographers, machinists, and persons who depend on skill found it required several months to bring them back to former standards."

James F. Drum, general secretary of the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities, has found that the man of clerical ability is suffering the worst disadvantage today. There is a great shortage of jobs in this kind of work that pay a living wage.

So much for the mental worker. There can be no doubt he has found himself at a disadvantage that has lasted a good many months after his return to civil life.

The man who left service planning to enter a skilled trade found himself no better off. Men who had served part of their apprenticeship in a union when they went to war came back to find they were barred by their age from finishing the apprenticeship. They were kept out of working at the trade they had chosen. Some others tried to get into trades and were barred by age rules.

THESE disadvantages I relate are, of course, financial as well as mental. Investigators recently examined into the savings accounts of war workers and found that the average put away by each worker, while the war was on, was about \$400. To this must, of course, be added the present increased earning power of the man who stayed at home over the man who went away and lost touch with civilian pursuits.

(Continued on next page)



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WARE DEALS SQUARE

THAT THE COUNTRY MAY KNOW

(Continued from preceding page)

All of us know of such cases. Two men were working side by side in a shop. One went to war and the other married and stayed at home. The fighter came back, after two years, to find he could have his old job back, the job he had had before he went away. It might be he received more money for the same work. Usually he had not had a chance to save a dollar from his army pay.

But he found that his former companion, the man who was even with him two years before, was now assistant superintendent. The pressure of war conditions had forced this man to the top, not because he possessed unusual qualifications but because someone had to be used to fill a vacancy. This other man had a home, money in the bank and a block of Liberty bonds. Probably he had an automobile, too. Such cases are common.

The same situation prevailed in offices. Many of us know the surprise we encountered when we came back to find men who had been under us or even with us, now blossomed out into high executive responsibilities.

Certainly a great many men have found themselves under a physical handicap. Probably a million and a half men were at the front or faced conditions of hardship approximating those at the front. Physicians have found that the nerve systems of these men aged ten years in the one or two years they served. In one company of men from Worcester, Mass., seventeen already have developed tuberculosis after coming home.

All the foregoing seems like fair proof that the service man faced a disadvantage—physical, mental and financial—on his return, and that this disadvantage has lasted a year in many cases and will last longer in others. Add these disadvantages to those suffered while in service and you get the sum total of the service man's sacrifice. It is this sacrifice the Government can partly compensate; not fully, but in part.

This part payment is all the service man asks. He does not want the debt of gratitude wiped out, but he does not believe he is putting a price on his patriotism by accepting a settlement.

IT is fair to question the motives of the man who tells you that you are unpatriotic to expect compensation. When a man talks too loudly to you about your patriotic duty, look into his own patriotism. Make sure that he did his bit in the war to the best of his ability. Not in every case will you find that such a man has been a slacker. But there are many such cases.

Recently a high Legion official attended a banquet in New York City.



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THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

One of the speakers took up the soldiers' compensation question. He roared that it was an unpatriotic thing for the former service man to expect to be even partly compensated. When he had concluded his remarks, the Legion official took occasion to ask the speaker a few questions. He discovered that the man had contributed the sum total of nothing to his country's success in the war. None of his immediate family fought. He had steered carefully away from Liberty bonds, with their 4½ per cent. return, in favor of war babies, with their fifty and seventy-five per cent. returns. This man owned great blocks of securities that would be affected in value if bonds were issued to compensate the former service man. Rather than lose a few thousand dollars, he was eager to have the whole compensation program abandoned.

Representative Fordney, of Michigan, at a hearing in Washington, told of a broker who had come from New York to give testimony against soldier compensation. On questioning, it came out that this man's income, during and since the war, was \$750,000 a year. A half-million dollar a year banker was another opponent.

Of course not all cases of opposition are similarly inspired by pure selfishness. But it is fair to question the motives of a pleader.

It is true that fair-sounding arguments have been advanced against the compensation program by men of money who would pay a fair percentage of the cost of compensation. They groan about the high cost of running the government, the "endless cycle of high prices and high wages," without stopping to consider that four months more of the war the doughboy ended would have cost more than compensation will cost.

BUT not all inspired opposition is confined to men of great wealth, just as not all men of wealth are opposed to compensation. There are some persons of more modest means who would be glad enough to retain their advantage over the former service man.

That \$400 or \$500 they were enabled to put in the savings bank, that investment in a home or farm that they made from war-time profits, gave them a real start over the man who came back with nothing. Do they desire to see this advantage wiped away?

It has been argued that the just demand for compensation did not originate with the service man, who, opponents say, was contented, but among "self-seeking politicians." It is easy enough to brand every member of Congress who favors compensation as "self-seeking." But the fact remains that The American Legion *did* ask for adequate compensation at the Minneapolis convention and that the ex-service man is now insisting on this compensation.



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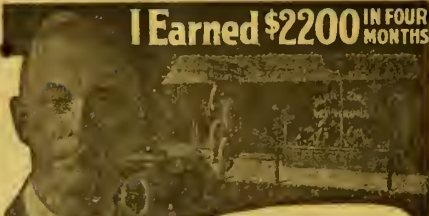
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ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Still Profitable

To the Editor: Several days ago I
went home to dinner and found a
man there talking to my sister. He
told her that he had been wounded
and was asking for help. She didn't
know, and as he had played on her
sympathy, she was about to give him
some money. I talked with him a
few minutes and found out that he
was a liar from start to finish. I
doubt if he had ever been in the serv-
ice. That should be stopped, and
every home that the WEEKLY goes
into should be warned against such
impostors. M. M. LEWIS, JR.,
Fredericksburg, Va.

The 37th Speaks

To the Editor: Today I make my
first kick against the WEEKLY. Not
exactly against the WEEKLY either,
but against something that appears
in the issue of March 26.

In the article entitled "The Old
Army and the New Times" this state-
ment appears, in regard to Kentucky
not furnishing a division of its own:
"The Thirty-seventh and Eighty-
fourth, to which Kentucky contrib-
uted its quota, were split up in
France and parcelled out as replace-
ments among the other units."

I can't speak for the 84th Division,
but I can for the 37th. I was a mem-
ber of the 37th from its organization
at Camp Sheridan, Ala., in 1917, until
it was mustered out in 1919, and I'll
tell the world it fought as a division
in France and Belgium, from the be-
ginning of the Argonne muss until
the last gun cracked on Armistice
Day.

L. C. HELLER,
Canal Winchester, Ohio.

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MEMORIAL TABLETS**

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With Insignia of Any Branch of the Service
Sterling 2.25 10K Gold 7.50 14K Gold 10.00
C. K. GROUSE CO., Mfgs. Agent Wanted
131 Bruce St. North Attleboro, Mass.

Real Fireworks Displays

WITH THE STING TAKEN OUT

They put "PEP" in your

CELEBRATIONS AND LEGION ROUND UPS

Write for Prospectus of Our Wonderful Scenic Fireworks Spectacle
"Battle of Chateau-Thierry"

WE MAKE SHAM BATTLE EFFECTS OF ALL KINDS

We furnish Fireworks Displays and Spectacles to the leading
State and County Fairs of the United States. Ask any Fair Secre-
tary—they all know.

JULY FOURTH DISPLAYS—COSTING FROM \$50.00 TO \$5000.00

IF YOU ARE GOING TO CELEBRATE—WRITE US

THEARLE-DUFFIELD FIREWORKS DISPLAY CO.

North American Bldg., 36 S. State Street

Chicago

Officers and Compensation

To the Editor: I am a gold star
mother who gave her only child to
the cause, and I am devoted to the
interests of The American Legion.

My father was a commissioned
officer of the United States Navy,
and my acquaintance therefore in
army and navy circles is extensive.
I have never known an officer in
either branch who considered his pay
entirely adequate, his quarters suf-
ficiently comfortable or his assign-
ments discriminatingly just, yet who
shall dare to call these gentlemen
unpatriotic for desiring betterment
or accepting increased compensation
when the government has so favored
them?

Let us join the boys of The Ameri-
can Legion in resenting the con-
temptible cry of "unpatriotic" that
has been raised against them in an
attempt to rob them of the glory that
is theirs. A GOLD STAR MOTHER,
New Orleans, La.

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

THE WEEK IN THE LEGION

(Continued from page 11)

The American Legion posts in Philadelphia combined recently in a drive for 50,000 new members.

Chicago posts have been asked to provide funds to enable needy boys to attend summer camps maintained by the Camp Roosevelt Association.

The Department of Virginia is urging the appointment of committees to visit crippled ex-service men at their homes.

Gallway Post of Newburg, N. J., has been opposing a move on the part of the town's mayor to make over an old house into a club building and memorial.

The Current Events Class of the First Presbyterian Church in Evanston, Ill., has received a protest from an American Legion post for inviting a man said to be a confessed slacker to defend himself before the class.

Major General Charles P. Summerall, commander of Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., sponsored a meeting of veterans to form a Legion post. It is estimated 3,000 men of the Camp are eligible.

The Santa Maria Post, Cal., has distributed circulars among Legion posts throughout the country asking for the arrest of Ernest Freeman, wanted in Santa Maria for alleged embezzlement. A warrant charges he took funds collected for French war orphans.

Hundreds of former service men did some more real digging in at Alpena, Mich., early in April, when a rally was held to excavate for the foundation of the \$100,000 memorial building and club which the citizens of Alpena are providing. William F. Weine Post of Alpena sponsors the memorial building project.

Paris Post, which recently cabled of the adoption of a resolution in favor of compulsory military training, followed up with a letter saying that at the meeting when the resolution was adopted it was announced that debate would be limited to those who opposed training. There was no debate because sentiment was unanimous for the resolution.

Advertising Men's Post of Chicago has mailed a questionnaire to each of its more than 700 members. The questionnaires will form an accurate index of the occupations, hobbies, favorite amusements and specialized ability of the post's members. By referring to a questionnaire the Adjutant will be able to tell whether a member can play Hamlet or poker, whether he sings baritone or bass, the kind of automobile he drives, whether he is a platform speaker and whether he likes the food at the post's luncheons. There are several score questions to which answers were asked.

WHITE OWL



9¢ for 1 Box of 50—\$4.00

An Achievement

SMOKERS are commenting on the unvarying goodness of White Owl cigars as never before. The fragrant quality of White Owl stands out more and more as a distinct achievement. Only the great resources and long experience of the General Cigar Co., Inc., could have produced such a cigar.

Immense stocks of fine tobacco kept in reserve insure the curing of all leaf from one to two years. Only when this leaf reaches the highest point of fragrance do our experts release it to be made into handsome White Owl Cigars.

This long Invincible shape gives fragrant White Owl the look of a much more expensive cigar. It also helps the fine draft and even burn so characteristic of White Owl.

If you are looking for a fine cigar at a reasonable price, we recommend mild White Owl.

General Cigar Co., Inc.
DEPENDABLE CIGARS
119 West 40th Street - New York City



HUNSON US OFFICER'S SHOE

Factory

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This \$12 Officer Shoe
Hand sewed. **\$6.89**
First Grade.
The factory price—direct to you at only
The retail price of this shoe is \$12.00. It is made of the best waterproof mahogany calf leather. Guaranteed to give the best wear. If these shoes are not just as we say, send them back. You don't lose a cent.
If you are sending money order, or check do not include postage. Pay only \$6.89 for shoes. We pay postage. State size.
These shoes are built to be good for work and dress at the same time.
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Small skin injuries are liable to become serious. Do not give them a chance.

New-Skin is a preventive and a protection. It is anti-septic and it forms a covering that keeps out the germs.

Have it on hand and use it promptly when required.

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

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Delivered TO FREE

Your choice of 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous line of "RANGER" bicycles. We pay the freight from Chicago to your town.

30 Days Free Trial allowed on the bicycle you select, actual riding test.

EASY PAYMENTS if desired, at a small advance over our Special Factory-to-Rider cash prices.

Do not buy until you get our great new trial offer and low Factory-Direct-To-Rider terms and prices.

TIRES, LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new Catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
F. 166 CHICAGO

Rider Agents Wanted
Boys make big money

Quality First

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip



Bulletin Board

H. C. L. down six-tenths of one per cent., says Labor Department. Odd, we didn't notice it.

Here's your chance to get a fighting lawyer. R. W. Shackelford, of Tampa, Fla., has compiled and published the Soldier-Lawyer Directory.

C. A. Harp did not know the country had gone dry till he reached Providence, R. I., after prospecting two years in East Africa.

Major General C. B. Summerall cut all rank distinctions when he recently visited in Chicago wounded buddies who served under him with the First Division at Cantigny and Soissons.

"As a result of eating pickled eggs, Fred Hartman and his brother are ill. They have been pickled since last November."—*Mercyville Banner*.

The French government has put 140 expert gardeners to work to beautify the Argonne graveyard, where 23,000 American soldiers lie buried.

E. G. Marshall Women's Relief Corps, New York department, has presented American flags to Frank E. Roberts Post, Jefferson Junior High School and the Gold Star Mothers of Rochester, N. Y.

We don't know who is responsible, but we do know the extent to which he fooled the detail. Washington figures show he shipped us 114,008,817 pounds of corned willy and 207,848,550 pounds of goldfish during the war.

A young elegant is reported to have put in an appearance on the Atlantic City boardwalk in regulation wheel chair, tweed topcoat, and a brown fur muff. Bet he had real Val round the edges of his falzards, too.

Brigadier General Harts, former commander of the Paris region, has reached here from Germany to have a few Harts to hearts talks with a congressional committee on Hard Boiled Smith and the Paris Bastille.

The good ship *Recruit*, which everyone of us who passed through New York will remember at Union Square, has sailed (knocked down) for Coney Island, where she will be re-erected and furloughed to the amusement reserve.

Major General John F. O'Ryan will leave shortly for France to inspect graves of men of the 27th Division and gather data for the history of the Division which he is writing. Copies of his report are to be furnished relatives of dead soldiers.

Several games of African golf were in progress when the Chicago police recently raided the prayer meeting of Mrs. Susie Brown. "I jes' let de boys trifle wid de bones to get dem here," explained the devout woman, "and de kitty goes to de Liberian mission."

"The most modish women are wearing street shoes with broad toes, straight line, flexible shank and low heel," says Miss Galena Stowell, Y. W. C. A. physical education directress. We always 'did think the surgeon faked on our eye-sight test.

Three hundred Canadian veterans who founded a farming settlement have cleared enough land to lay out ten farms of forty acres each at Merville, Vancouver Island, and will draw lots. The government supplied tools, dynamite and \$4 a day to each man.

A St. Louis woman is reported to be pleading with the federal authorities in San Francisco to release her husband. She avers his being gassed in France was responsible for his inability to control his affection for his stenographer.

"If posterity must carry some of the burden, the soldier has no qualms of conscience, because he has a sneaking idea that he saved posterity a big job and a nasty job." These are the sentiments of J. D. Hartigan, ex-buck, 16th Infantry, in *The Statesman*, Vale, Ore. And not badly expressed at that. He doesn't seem to think Wall Street the best judge of what we want.

Because he committed an offense five years ago, for which he was pardoned by the Governor, M. M. Gill is being denied admission to the New York police force. Gill has only got the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre and a citation for "extraordinary heroism." Honorable discharges don't seem to go far. Maybe they want the other kind.

Oh-h-h-h Boy!! Wasn't It Great???

I mean when you were just finishing that long, weary, muddy hike—with your wardrobe on your back (a hundred pounds heavy)—your old trusty feeling like so much lead—your hob-nails crying for rest and your feet protesting at every step—that good old back about to cave in—and "Halt!" brought you right at a shack where you faked a terrible pain and a peach of a mademoiselle slipped you some "Cognac." Oh, mister!!! And when you hiked farther up the line, pitched your pup tent, wrapped your weary bones in your only three and slept like a top, with the mud and water oozing in.—OH MAN! R-E-S-T, 'twas PERFECT REST—Old Oil Can, you said it. BUT did you have a RELU about you? Yes? Oh well, that made it different—NO? Hard Luck Buddie, it would have kindled your spirits. NO!—not a fire in your mouth, not on your life. A Cigarette minus the SAP will not turn your mouth to a HOT-BOX—Our process takes care of the SAP and there's COMFORT AND PLEASURE A-PLENTY in a RELU. Fall in!



RELU

A Bird of a Cigarette

UNION MADE

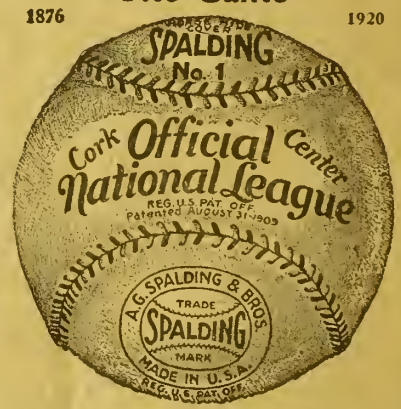
Twenty to a pack—20c. Ten packs to a carton—\$2.00

We will mail you either upon receipt of price.

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1876 1920



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Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for 1920 contains the NEW RULES, presented in a novel and attractive style, knotty problems, reviews, pictures. Price 25 cents.

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This Interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ at quarter usual cost. It shows why one lesson with an expert is worth a dozen other lessons. Dr. Quinn's famous Written Method includes all of the many important modern improvements in teaching music. Brings right to your home the great advantages of conservatory study. For the beginners or experienced players. Endorsed by great Artists. Successful graduates everywhere. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. All music free. Diploma granted. Write today for free book.

QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio 24, Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

Two million women in France are now without opportunity to marry because of that nation's war losses. In England 1,500,000 women probably will not be able to find husbands for the same reason, according to a recent survey.

Concern was recently expressed in the British House of Commons over the reported perfection by the French of a long range gun which might make Big Bertha seem a piker. French papers say the new gun has a range of from 100 to 150 miles.

Jay A. Weber, secretary of the *Pictorial Review*, admitted in an income tax conspiracy case in New York that the hooks of the concern showed purchase of \$400,000 worth of German war loan bonds. They were bought before this country started in to clean up.

Reports from Prague say that 100,000 Czechoslovaks are expected to return to their native land from the United States before the end of Summer, carrying with them an average of \$1,000 each. Since the Armistice, 275,000 aliens have left the United States, taking with them \$550,000,000, according to the Inter-Racial Council of New York.

The War Department has made no plans for calling upon Reserve officers to take training courses this Summer, and in no case will an officer be called without his consent, according to a recent announcement. The Reserve now has 75,000 officers listed, and efforts are now being made to obtain applications for appointment from as many additional former officers as possible.

Dying on the side of Mount Olympus held no glamour for Lieutenant Colonel Hume, United States Army, Medical Corps, director of the American Red Cross Commission in Serbia, when a plane in which he was riding from Athens to Saloniki crashed into a snowbank and caught fire. Colonel Hume said later that it probably had been rash to tempt the wrath of Jupiter by flying so close to the court of the Grecian gods. He was duly grateful, however, that the newspapers back home didn't have a chance to write such a headline as: "Modern Icarus Scorched to Death on Olympus."

Former members of the A. E. F. living in France have complained to American diplomatic officials that the wearing of cast-off parts of the American Army uniform by certain classes of French civilians has brought the uniform into disrepute and has given Americans an undeserved bad name. One man, in a letter, told of seeing a group of French and Spanish vagabonds, all dressed in American uniforms, fighting in a street in Bordeaux while decent French civilians saw in the fight only another example of the rowdiness of those terrible Americans.

Sergeant Antonio Oliveri of the 18th Field Artillery entered himself in the man-without-a-country contest at Paris when, after being discharged from the Army at Coblenz, he was refused a passport for Italy because there was some question concerning his Army citizenship papers. After his money had been exhausted, while French and American authorities were debating his status, a fund was raised by American residents and Sergeant Oliveri crossed into Italy to greet his father and mother, who had not seen him for eight years.

Great Britain has a movement for a general amnesty to release several thousand soldiers now imprisoned and undergoing punishments, hundreds of them for comparatively trivial offences. The Comrades of the Great War Association is backing the movement, and several members of Parliament have made speeches advocating the freeing of those prisoners, who, in the words of one of the speakers, "yielded to temptation sort of sudden like." France has granted an amnesty for all but the mutineers in her armies. The backers of the English movement say they do not advocate the pardoning of those convicted of cowardice or desertion.

All of North France and England were stirred some time ago by false rumors of the murder of two girls in khaki, presumably Waacs, on the cliffs between Boulogne and Wimereux, the British G. H. Q. The story spread and assumed many amazing forms. French newspapers even printed what purported to be circumstantial narratives of how the murders were committed. The continued presence of the British garrison at Wimereux has led to strained relations between the two nationalities, and many false reports are said to originate in sources which wish to foster ill feeling between the French and British. Much of the feeling is laid to the ancient distrust of the French for the British which led French superstitionists and alarmists to predict that the history of the British siege of Calais four centuries ago would be repeated.

APRIL 16, 1920

Advertising and the Weekly

Brother G. H. of New York City wants to know—

"Why is it, Mr. Advertising Manager, that brands of cigars and cigarettes we used to buy from the Q. M. in France, cost us twice as much here in the U. S.? I see some of these brands are now advertised in our WEEKLY."

We believe that a great many of our readers are interested in this same question.

For we've wondered considerably about it ourselves—when we've dug down daily for the price of our package of smokes.

And not being able to answer the question—we've asked some one who can do so to "explain in writing."

Let me introduce to you Mr. F. W. Harwood—Advertising Director of the General Cigar Co., Inc., who will speak to you briefly on the topic.

"The Low Cost of Smokes to the A. E. F. Men."

"Ever since our boys came back from 'Across the pond' we have received a great many inquiries from them, asking why there was such a great difference in the retail prices of the standard national American brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco sold in the overseas Army commissaries and war service organization huts, and the prices at which these same brands of tobacco products were being sold by the retail dealers in the United States. This is a natural question which justifies the widest possible publicity as to the whys and wherefores of the differences in prices to our foreign service men.

In the early days of the war, there was organized in Washington, D. C., a Department known as the Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco Section of the Subsistence Division, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army. This section was charged with the purchasing and supplying of cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos for the men in service, both here and abroad.

Mr. Preston Herbert, formerly Vice-President of the United Cigar Manufacturers Co., was summoned by Uncle Sam to assume charge of this important work.

Mr. Herbert, in selecting his personnel, only enlisted the services of men who had practical and thorough experience in cigars and other tobacco products. This combination of judgment and experience resulted in the formation of a definite policy to concentrate all purchases of tobacco products upon standard national brands only. The chief aim was to give the men the best brands of smokes for the least cost, and this was made possible in a large measure by the voluntary agreement and offer of the manufacturers of standard national brands to sell to the Government at better than jobbers' prices. This consideration on the part of the manufacturers was given in spite of the fact that a tremendous shortage was prevalent in meeting the demand of the civilian smokers in the United States. The manufacturers thus sacrificed hundreds of thousands of dollars in actual profits for the cause. But the boys who had gone forth to defend Liberty were certainly entitled to first consideration and every possible comfort, and this was the spirit that moved these manufacturers to do their share without stint or praise.

To further help lower the cost and incidentally the selling prices to the boys overseas, Uncle Sam generously laid aside the law relating to the payment of revenue taxes on all purchases of tobacco products for the American Expeditionary Forces. Another several million dollars off the bill.

And to make the selling prices still lower, Uncle Sam performed another deed of kindness by permitting free transportation of the thousands of tons of tobacco products to the other side. And who can estimate what this saving meant in dollars, when, as we all, no doubt, understand and realize, shipping was at a tremendous premium during the war.

This action on the part of the Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco Section resulted in the following conditions:

1. The manufacturers selling to the Government at better prices than they were quoting to their jobbers, amounting in a general average to approximately 15 per cent.;
2. Eliminating the retail dealers' profit of approximately 20 per cent.;
3. No revenue tax to pay, which amounts to \$9.00 per 1,000 cigars of the Robert Burns type, 2 for 25c. size;
4. Free transportation overseas;

are the 'reasons why' the Army commissaries and huts abroad were able to sell standard national brands of cigars, such as Robert Burns, retailing at 2 for 25c. for approximately 8c., while they sold a 10c. size as low as 6c. It meant that cigars of the White Owl type were sold to the boys as low as 4½c. The standard brands of cigarettes and smoking tobaccos were affected in accordance with the prices of cigars—15c. packages were sold at 10c., etc.

Briefly, then—the great reductions in prices overseas on all tobacco products were made possible by mutual concessions on the part of both the manufacturer and Uncle Sam, plus the efficient manner in which the Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco Section of the Army was conducted.

During the war and since its ending, the tobacco industry has been no exception to the general trend of advancing prices on raw material, labor and general expenses, so that today the popular brands of cigarettes which used to retail at 10c. are now forced to sell at 20c., this same ratio being maintained in general throughout the entire industry."

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
627 West 43d Street,
New York City.

THIS SERIES OF ARTICLES BEGAN IN THE ISSUE OF JANUARY 2, 1920.

A Startling Memory Feat That You Can Do

How I learned the secret in one evening. It has helped me every day



WHEN my old friend Faulkner invited me to a dinner party at his house, I little thought it would be the direct means of getting me a one-hundred-and-fifty per cent. increase in salary. Yet it was, and here is the way it all came about.

Toward the close of the evening things began to drag a bit, as they often do at parties. Finally some one suggested the old idea of having everyone do a "stunt." Some sang, others forced weird sounds out of the piano, recited, told stories, and so on.

Then it came to Macdonald's turn. He was a quiet sort of chap, with an air about him that reminded one of the old saying that "still waters run deep." He said he had a simple "stunt" which he hoped we would like. He selected me to assist him. First he asked to be blindfolded securely to prove there was no trickery in it. Those present were to call out twenty-five numbers of three figures each, such as 161, 249, and so on. He asked me to write down the numbers as they were called.

This was done. Macdonald then astounded everyone by repeating the entire list of twenty-five numbers backwards and forwards. Then he asked people to request numbers by positions, such as the eighth number called, the fourth number, and so on. Instantly he repeated back the exact number in the position called. He did this with the entire list—over and over again, without making a single mistake.

Then Macdonald asked that a deck of cards be shuffled and called out to him in their order. This was done. Still blindfolded, he instantly named the cards in their order backwards and forwards. And then, to further amaze us, he gave us the number of any card counting from the top, or the card for any number.

You may well imagine our amazement at Macdonald's remarkable feat. You naturally expect to see a thing of this sort on the stage, and even then you look upon it as a trick. But to see it done by an every-day business man, in plain view of everyone, blindfolded and under conditions which make trickery impossible, is astonishing, to say the least.

ON the way home that night I asked Macdonald how it was done. He said there was really nothing to it—simply a memory feat, the key to which anyone could easily learn in one evening. Then he told me that the reason most people have bad memories is because they leave memory development to chance. Anyone could do what he had done, and develop a good memory, he said, by following a few simple rules. And then he told me exactly how to do it. At the time I little thought that evening would prove to be one of the most eventful in my life, but such it proved to be.

What Macdonald told me I took to heart. In one evening I made remarkable strides toward improving my memory and it was but a question of days before I learned to do exactly what he had done. At first I amused myself with my new-found ability by amazing people at parties. My "memory feat," as my friends called it, surely made a hit. Every one was talking

about it, and I was showered with invitations for all sorts of affairs. If anyone were to ask me how quickly to develop social popularity, I would tell him to learn my memory "feat"—but that is apart from what I want to tell you.

The most gratifying thing about the improvement of my memory was the remarkable way it helped me in business. Much to my surprise I discovered that my memory training had literally put a razor edge on my brain. My brain had become clearer, quicker, keener. I felt that I was fast acquiring that mental grasp and alertness I had so often admired in men who were spoken of as "wonders" and "geniuses."

The next thing I noticed was a marked improvement in my conversational powers. Formerly my talk was halting and disconnected. I never could think of things to say until the conversation was over. And then, when it was too late, I would always think of apt and striking things I "might have said." But now I can think like a flash. When I am talking I never have to hesitate for the right word, the right expression or the right thing to say. It seems that all I have to do is to start to talk and instantly I find myself saying the very thing I want to say to make the greatest impression on people.

It wasn't long before my new-found ability to remember things and to say the right thing at the right time attracted the attention of our president. He got in the habit of calling me in whenever he wanted facts about the business. As he expressed himself to me, "You can always tell me instantly what I want to know, while the other fellows annoy me by dodging out of the office and saying 'I'll look it up.'"

I FOUND that my ability to remember helped me wonderfully in dealing with other people, particularly in committee meetings. When a discussion opens up the man who can back up his statements quickly with a string of definite facts and figures usually dominates the others. Time and again I have won people to my way of thinking simply because I could instantly recall facts and figures. While I'm proud of my triumphs in this respect, I often feel sorry for the ill-at-ease look of the other men who cannot hold up their end in the argument because they cannot recall facts instantly. It seems as though I never forget anything. Every fact I now put in my mind is as clear and as easy to recall instantly as though it were written before me in plain black and white.

We all hear a lot about the importance of sound judgment. People who ought to know say that a man cannot begin to exercise sound judgment until he is forty to fifty years of age. But I have disproved all that. I have found that sound judgment is nothing more than the ability to weigh and judge facts in their relation to each other. Memory is the basis of sound judgment. I am only thirty-two, but many times I have been complimented on having the judgment of a man of forty-five. I take no personal credit for this—it is all due to the way I trained my memory.

THESE are only a few of the hundreds of ways I have profited by my trained memory. No longer do I suffer the humiliation of meeting men I know and not being able to recall their names. The moment I see a man his name flashes to my mind, together with a string of facts about him. I always liked to read, but usually forgot most of it. Now I find it easy to recall what I have read. Another surprising thing is that I can now master a subject in considerably less time than before. Price lists, market quotations, data of all kinds, I can recall in detail almost at will. I rarely make a mistake.

My vocabulary, too, has increased wonderfully. Whenever I see a striking word or expression, I memorize it and use it in my dictation or conversation. This has put a remarkable sparkle and pulling power into my conversation and business letters. And the remarkable part of it all is that I can now do my day's work quicker and with much less effort, simply because my mind works like a flash and I do not have to keep stopping to look things up.

All this is extremely satisfying to me, of course. But the best part of it all is that since my memory power first attracted the attention of our president, my salary has steadily been increased. Today it is many times greater than it was the day Macdonald got me interested in improving my memory.

WHAT Macdonald told me that eventful evening was this: "Get the Roth Memory Course." I did. That is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about. The publishers of the Roth Memory Course—The Independent Corporation—are so confident that it will also show you how to develop a remarkable memory that they will gladly send the Course to you on approval.

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